

hour. The successful descent of the Germans through Flanders into Northern France necessitated the abandonment of the French positions in Lorraine and Alsace, but Nancy revealed unexpected strength, and the eastern line of defense has never been seriously broken.

Now, after more than two months, the French are again over the eastern frontier, and with very different prospects. The two points of attack are east of Nancy, the village of La Courbe, which has already been the scene of hard fighting, near the Rhine-Marne Canal, and the railway from Lunéville to Saarbrücken.

A new German offensive in the mountains north of the Aisne shows that here also endeavors are being made to break the long deadlock.

"Take Calais at Any Cost,"

Kaiser's Reported Order

London, Oct. 27.—Dispatches reaching London after that Emperor William has demanded unequivocally that Calais be taken, and a telegram received to-day stating "The Kaiser's Order" gives what purports to be an authentic plan of German invasion, once the north coast of France is in their hands.

The territory west of the Yser, the crossing of which cost the German army the loss of more men, compared with the area of the Yser, than any single engagement in the war, continues to be the scene of the deadliest of conflicts, and although it is said that the flow of German reinforcements seems to be without end, they apparently, judging from the situation in London, have made no noteworthy advance since capturing this river.

A Central News dispatch from "Northern France" says:

"The Germans were yesterday afternoon in great part driven back across the Yser, with heavy loss, by the French infantry, aided by the fire of the monitors. When the Belgians undertook the defense of the Yser they held it for a week. Then by a series of brilliant attacks they drove the Germans back, but not before they paid the full price for the temporary gain."

"At least two army corps faced the Belgians. Their object was to force them right into France, and thus succeed in turning the Allies' left. It cost the Belgians a thousand casualties to prevent the attainment of this object. It is reported on reliable authority that the German Emperor has placed an army corps in this section of the field. Their losses have been frightful; their successes practically nil."

Toward the end of last week the situation was doubtful, not there is no reason to fear failure. On the contrary, first-class success may be looked for, which will place the Germans finally on the defensive in the west. Great progress is being made in the reorganization of the Belgian army. A newspaper correspondent on the Dutch frontier reports that the Allies captured Thourout on Monday, after it had been occupied by a large force of Germans from Bruges. The Allies remained hidden while the Germans entered the town and then fell upon them suddenly and by a swift attack drove them out. The Germans left hundreds of dead or wounded behind them.

Allies Await New Attack:

Germans Reported Shaken

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Oct. 27.—The Daily Chronicle publishes the following dispatch from a correspondent from "North of the River Lyne":

"The attempted forward movement by Germans in Belgium has completely failed. All along the line the Allies have held their positions; at certain points they have pushed forward, and as I write this they are stated to be still advancing. I hear from a reliable source, however, that it is likely another attack will be delivered by the Germans on the Belgian front."

"The tired troops of the Kaiser are said to have been strongly reinforced, and the imperial order has gone forth to another attempt to batter down the Allies' line to be made. It is certain, however, that the nerve of the enemy has been severely shaken."

"I hear a stirring story of the magnificent fighting of the Belgians in the Flanders battle. The Germans have thrown enormous masses of troops against this particular part of the line. They encountered the Belgians intrenched and ready, and a stubborn encounter began. Hour after hour it went on. The foe could make no headway against the gallant Belgians; reinforcements were poured in to the assistance of the attacking troops. Gradually it appeared as though numbers would tell."

"Hold on for twenty-four hours and you will have reinforcements, but hold on! Such were the orders to the brave little Belgian force, so it settled down to some dogged stone-walling. Twenty-four hours passed, then thirty. At the thirty-fifth hour the Belgians still battling bravely. The fourth found them still in their original positions."

"When the forty-fifth had passed the Germans were beginning to reach them. Just then heavy support arrived, and the force of the attack was doubled, and the Belgians had to give way a little after forty-eight hours of continued fighting. The German losses, it is said, were heavy. The fourth found them still in their original positions."

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FIGHTS THIGH DEEP IN WATER ON YPRES

Young Belgian Volunteer Tells of His Thrilling Experiences.

MEETS Foe HAND-TO-HAND IN TRENCHES

Divided Sometimes by Six-Foot Earth Wall and Shoots Through Holes.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Oct. 27.—A correspondent of "The Daily News" in Belgium telegraphs:

"The regiment I am concerned with was fifteen days and nights in the Antwerp trenches, in countless engagements. It withdrew at dawn, hoping then to rest, 45 kilometers, but with shouldered rifles in the next five days it marched nearly 200 kilometers until it reached the Nieupoort and Dixmude line. By an error of judgment it was made to drill two days and inspected."

In place of resting it then took its place in the front on the face of the most desperate of German efforts. A young Belgian volunteer in this regiment said:

"The place was evacuated by the Germans, and we went in at nightfall. As soon as they saw our lights they began shelling us. We lost terribly. A number of the men ran up the street, but we got them together. I had about twenty—and retired in order. We were six hundred who went in, and must have lost a third through the windows."

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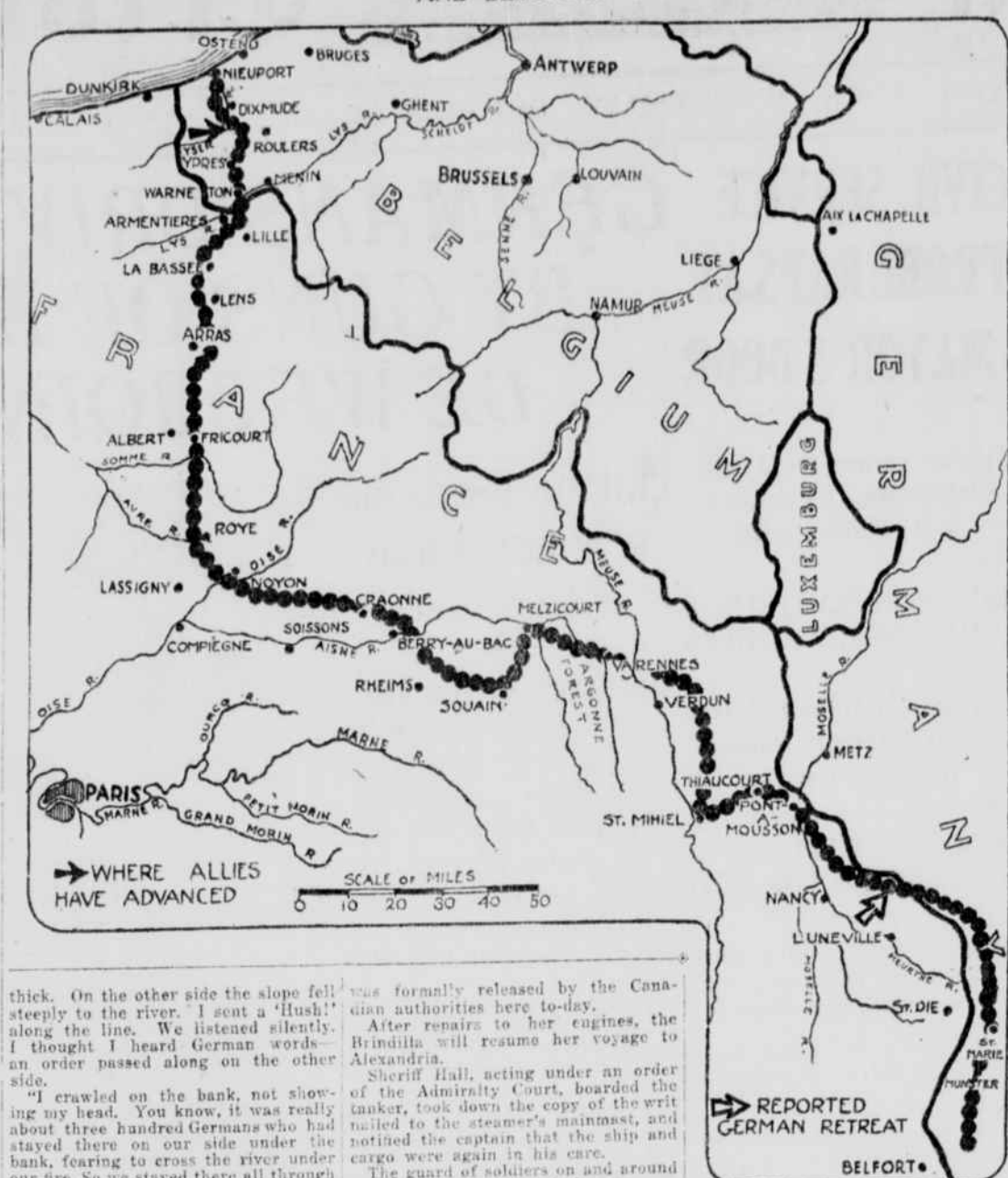
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MAP SHOWING THE LATEST MODIFICATIONS OF THE BATTLE LINE IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM.



WHERE ALLIES HAVE ADVANCED

REPORTED GERMAN RETREAT

SCALE OF MILES

0 10 20 30 40 50

REPORTED GERMAN RETREAT

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SAYS U. S. CAN HAVE GERMANS' PROMISE

Ambassador Bernstorff Insists Monroe Doctrine Won't Be Violated.

Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, when seen at the Carlton Hotel last night, said that if the United States would guarantee that in the event of victory Germany would not seek expansion or colonization in North America, including Canada or South America, Germany would be prepared to make peace.

"I have not," he said, "the faintest intention of doing violence to this as an opportunity to violate the Monroe Doctrine. I am, so far as I can, so that there may be no possible opportunity to mistake our attitude in the future."

The German Ambassador said the discussion concerning the matter was the result of an erroneous inference drawn from an interview he gave in Washington some time ago. His government's attitude in regard to expansion, he said, has already been laid before the United States government.

In regard to references which have been made to a General von Edelsheim and a book of which he is said to be the author, Count von Bernstorff said he was not sure it was a book. "There is no such man," he said, "in Germany, and I can emphatically stamp the author as unknown and his book as false." He said. According to the book, attacks upon the United States are proposed.

SAY BRITISH HOLD TRAVELLERS' CASH

Hamburg - American Directors Insist London Bank Won't Give Up \$35,000.

In reply to the denial of the British Foreign Office that gold destined to pay travellers' checks held by Americans was seized by the British government, the directors of the Hamburg-American Line gave out the following letter from the acting manager of their London office, who was in charge at the time in question:

"On August 1, previous to closing, most of the available cash had been paid out in refunds, and numerous tickets transferred from the Cunard and White Star lines. On August 2 a cable message was received from Hamburg saying that \$35,000 had been placed to our credit through the Deutsche Gesellschaft. Unfortunately, the government in the mean time proclaimed an extension of the bank holiday up to and including August 6, so that we fully expected to begin to liquidate our obligations on August 7."

"In regard to the government closing up all the German banks on August 6, and consequently the \$35,000 remittance is lying at the London Joint Stock Bank. Every means has been taken to get the remittance of the money, but without success, as the bank naturally took up a legal stand."

"Very influential committees have been formed to deal with the prevailing distress, and the position has become much accentuated. The fact that many sailings have been changed and cancelled, on August 5 I received a special request from the American Ambassador to meet one of his committee at the embassy."

"At first some apparent hostility was displayed, but on my stating very fully the condition of affairs a far different picture was shown. I am hoping in time to realize that, in spite of great difficulties, real attempts have been made to get possession of the Hamburg remittance."

"The Hamburg-American Line quickly disposed of the report that the Vaterland was to be sold, terming it an 'absurd fabrication.'"

ITALY ACTS TO PROTECT ALBANIA

Warships Sent to Valona to Nip Plot Against Neutrality of the Country.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

Rome, Oct. 27.—The dispatch of warships to Valona is due to the government's knowledge of a scheme for starting agitation tending to infringe the decision of the London conference which declared Albania neutral.

Small Kemal Bey expressed his satisfaction at Italy's action on political and humanitarian grounds. He did not think the step would lead to complications, and he described the condition of the people at Valona as "very miserable."

"La Tribuna" commenting on the government's announcement, declares Italy's aim for the present is solely humanitarian, since the miserable condition at Valona necessitates sanitary aid.

With regard to coast surveillance, the British and French governments have warned Italy of a suspicious Moslem movement from the coast of Smyrna, whence thousands of rabid Young Turks have started, or are starting, on two steamers hired by a committee for Albania, with the intention of hoisting the Turkish flag and reannexing Albania.

Turkey and Italy, in perfect accord with all the signatories of the London conference, propose to thwart this attempt.

SNOW FALLS UPSTATE

Temperature as Low as 26 Degrees at Noon.

Interlaken, N. Y., Oct. 27.—The ground here was covered with snow today. The thermometer registered 20 degrees at noon.

Gloversville, N. Y., Oct. 27.—A light snow fell here last night. Snow is reported in Hamilton County to make good tracking for deer hunters.

Raleigh, N. C., Oct. 27.—Snow fell here last night, but melted rapidly.

NOTED WAR EXPERT DIES IN LONDON

London, Oct. 27.—Lieutenant General Sir William Edmund Franklin, K. C. B., who commanded the third division of Lord Kitchener's new army, died suddenly to-night.

For three years preceding the outbreak of the war he was military secretary to the Secretary of State for War. He was born in 1856.

GERMAN PRINCE AMONG WOUNDED

Paris, Oct. 27.—Five German officers wounded in battle are in the hospital at Limoges. Among the number is Prince Jean Charles of Carlsruhe-Beuthen, a lieutenant of the regiment of Uhlans No. 3, who is suffering from a wound in the leg. He is twenty-two years old.

GERMANY READY TO IMPORT COTTON

Von Schoen Inquires as to British Assurances on Contraband.

Washington, Oct. 27.—Baron von Schoen, one of the secretaries of the German Embassy, inquired to-day at the Department of State to-day as to the exact nature of Great Britain's assurances that cargoes of cotton in neutral ships destined to Germany would be allowed.

Mr. Lansing confirmed the announcement by Sir Edward Grey and Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassadors, that cotton was not contraband, and that it would be declared as such by Great Britain.

Baron von Schoen's visit to the Department was the result of a query to the German Embassy as to whether there would be any interference with cotton shipped from this country to Germany. The ports of Hamburg and Bremen are open, and German pilots are ready to guide neutral ships safely through the channels leading from the Atlantic into the Baltic Sea.

As far as is known at the German Embassy, all or practically all of the cotton taken to the largest port of women being the operatives in many of them. Of the 8,712,000 bales, valued at \$345,000,000, exported by the United States last year, Germany was next to England, the largest buyer.

The German export totalled 2,350,000 bales, valued at \$144,000,000. To informal inquiries made to-day of the State Department as to its cotton policy, it was stated that the cotton goods lost when belligerent ships were sunk Acting Secretary Lansing said that, while the whole subject of shipping had been worked out practically since the Declaration of London, American shippers might file claims and would be supported by the American government.

Galveston, Oct. 27.—It was announced here to-day that the new German steamer Rhinefisch is en route to Galveston to ship 10,000 bales of cotton for Bremen.

'QUAKES SPREAD PANIC IN ITALY

Population in One Place Camping in Open Air, Notwithstanding the Cold.

Rome, Oct. 27.—Earthquake shocks in Northern Italy have been extended in the last twenty-four hours. Seismic disturbances of more or less severity have been felt in Turin, Genoa, Florence, Lodi, Pisa, Lucca, Bologna and Venice, in addition to many smaller towns.

According to the latest advices little damage has been done, and there have been no fatalities.

Florence, Oct. 27.—A severe earthquake here to-day threw the inhabitants into a condition of panic, but did little damage.

Turin, Oct. 27.—Another slight earthquake shock occurred here at 5:20 o'clock this afternoon. At Avigliana, fourteen miles west of Turin, the shocks continued during the whole day. The population is panicky, and is camping in the open air, notwithstanding the fact that it is intensely cold.

Milan, Oct. 27.—Considerable alarm was caused among the people by an earthquake this morning, but there were no casualties.

WAR CAUSES BIG EXPORTS OF FOOD

But Cuts Down Cotton, Machinery and Manufacturing Materials.

Washington, Oct. 27.—War's continued effect on American commerce—a tremendous increase in the sale of foodstuffs for foreign armies and a marked slump in exportation of cotton, machinery and materials for use in manufacturing—was shown in detail to-day by statistics compiled by the Department of Commerce.

Exports of grain and meats jumped to practically unprecedented quantities in September, resulting in a substantial export balance, but the decrease in the sale abroad of cotton and manufactures resulted in a loss compared with September, 1913, of \$81,302,668.

The gain for September's exports over those for the first month of the war was \$45,068,219. That represented, in part, the vast demand imposed on American granaries and packing houses to feed some of the armies and livestock in the war zone.

Supplemental figures obtained at the department showed that exportations of canned beef jumped from 364,000 pounds in September, 1913, to 2,885,000 pounds last month. The increased trade in fresh meat was larger. More than 7,037,400 pounds were shipped abroad last month, compared with 63,200 in September, 1913. Most of the meat went to France, and that resulted in an increase of American sales there over those of one year ago.

The war growth of grain exports was 251,444 bushels in September, 1913, to 2,781,286 bushels last month; oats from 218,928 to 10,780,165 bushels; wheat from 11,971,163 to 25,809,100 bushels, while rice exports increased from 1,450,995 pounds to 10,435,817 pounds.

The slump in exports of cotton during September, compared with last year, amounted to nearly \$60,000,000. With the partial restoration of shipping facilities, a remarkable improvement in the exports to some of the Latin-American countries was shown over the first month of the war. Trade to Germany remained at a standstill. September's exports being less than \$3,000. Trade to Russia and Belgium was at a low ebb, but that to the United Kingdom was fairly well maintained.

The United States bought from the world last month goods valued at \$140,000,000, compared with imports of \$171,084,843 in September, 1913.

BELGIANS, NOT Foe, INVOKE PARLIAMENT

London, Oct. 27.—Telegrams from

Belin say, according to a Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam, that the report about convoking the Belgian Parliament by the German administration in Belgium is a pure invention, and that all attempts to connect Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg's visit to Brussels therewith are unfounded.

The Belgian government intends, it is reported, to convocate at Hav